

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.

No. 27

The Carmen's Strike—Rumors and Facts.

The city editor of the modern daily newspaper must have "news"—"news" at any cost.

When a subject of prime interest to the community lags for a day or two with respect to "news," "new features," etc., the city editor stirs up his young men and insists that the situation warrants a "story" and a "story" they must secure. The aforesaid young men, naturally mindful of the feeble tenure of their bread-and-butter supply, controlled for the time being by the aforesaid city editor, diligently endeavor to secure the needed "story" at all hazards.

Result—Not having foundation in fact for the composition of a genuine *news story*, the young men, having probably secured a grain of news, or what they consider to be such, proceed to speculate and weave what will at least "read well" to all not conversant with the facts.

This by way of comment on the various "exclusive stories" published in the several daily newspapers during the week with respect to the strike of the Street Carmen.

The citizens of the city were somewhat startled a few days ago to learn from the daily press that the street-car strike was to be settled within a few days—"startled" because no intimation had been given that negotiations were in progress, or even had been attempted very recently. "High authorities" in and out of the labor movement were alleged to be hard at work on the treaty of peace, and although the men (because of their official relation to the contending parties) best qualified to speak on the subject insisted that the general situation had not changed, the newspaper "stories" continued to appear and are receiving credence in the minds of very many people.

Aside from the statements of various kinds regarding the proposed settlement of the strike, the most persistently circulated tale is to the effect that the unions of the Building Trades Council are about to withdraw the financial support they have been giving the striking Carmen, and even go to the extent of calling off the boycott they have declared against the United Railroads.

Were it not for the fact that these statements have been circulated so persistently, and consequently have been accepted by many members of labor unions and their friends as true, denial would be hardly worth making.

However, all things considered, it is timely to make a brief statement with respect to the newspaper "stories" referred to, and the actual condition of the strike.

In the first place, the rumors to the effect that the Building Trades Council will with-

draw the very substantial support it has given the Street Carmen and other unions involved in the recent strikes are untrue. At the regular meeting of the Building Trades Council held last evening President P. H. McCarthy, Secretary O. A. Tveitmoe and the other representatives of the Council on the General Campaign Committee made individual and exhaustive reports on the strike situation, and when these reports had been made the delegates, unanimously, expressed their determination to continue the fight until victory was won.

That the Building Trades Council will consistently adhere to this policy cannot fairly be questioned.

The reported individual differences among members of the General Campaign Committee are not worthy of serious consideration.

At this time the politicians figure largely in the current "news stories" of the day, and as several of the members of the General Campaign Committee are more or less prominent in the local political field, it seems to have followed as a matter of course that the city editors' young men should associate the acts of these men in the political field with their actions as members of the General Campaign Committee.

It is not worth while to discuss this feature of the current "news stories" in detail. Suffice it to say that "politics" have not and will not dominate in the conduct of the strike of the Street Carmen. The union men and women of this city, as well as their friends and sympathizers recognize but one issue in this struggle, namely—

"Shall the Street Carmen's Union win, or shall Patrick Calhoun win and thereby give the signal for a general onslaught on the labor unions of San Francisco by hostile employers?"

The determination of this issue will affect the bread and butter of more people than have ever before been directly concerned in an industrial controversy in San Francisco, and it is simply absurd to assume that the political ambitions—real or supposed—of any individual or group of individuals will become a determining factor in the controversy between Organized Labor and the United Railroads.

In line with the "political" differences that have been alleged to have created a "split" in the councils of the General Campaign Committee, comes the tale that the Street Carmen are dissatisfied with their President—Richard Cornelius—and their Secretary-Treasurer—James Bowling.

The point of one tale is that Cornelius is to

resign, or, should he offer objection to doing so, be forced to resign.

A similar story concerning Bowling's tenure of office is being circulated.

If formal refutation of these stories were necessary it would be found in the regular session of the Street Carmen's Union held last Tuesday evening. The proceedings of that meeting, however, instead of revealing dissatisfaction on the part of the rank and file with Cornelius and Bowling, showed that both men retain the confidence of the men in the same degree that they have since they became officials of the organization—a period of time that practically covers the life of the union.

Of course, it would be foolish to declare that neither of these men has been criticized. As is the case with all leaders, both Cornelius and Bowling have, from time to time—including the period covered by this strike—had to face opposition to their policies. But to declare that this natural, healthy opposition has grown to such an extent as to warrant a statement that either or both of these men must be retired would be absurd.

So much for the suggested "decapitation" of Cornelius and Bowling.

The city editors' young men have also given much attention to the financial end of the strike—laying special stress on the statement that the unions affiliated with the Labor Council have failed to contribute their pro rata to the strike fund, and quote figures to support these statements.

In this respect it is only necessary to say that the funds to finance the strike of the Street Carmen and other organizations have been supplied by union men and women acting voluntarily. A "big stick" has not been used on any organization or group of organizations. The vast sum of money that has thus far been contributed has been given freely and in harmony with the practice that uniformly governs labor unionists under similar conditions. It would be idle to assume that serious defection in a financial way could now occur in the ranks of the unions supporting the strikers.

With respect to the physical conditions of the strike, the situation may be summarized in this statement—

Patrick Calhoun is in desperate straits. He has made a desperate, but what is doomed to be a losing fight. It would be a reversal of the history of all industrial struggles were he to continue his fight much longer.

The end is near, and when it comes, no division will be found in the ranks of Organized Labor.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held August 16, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Gallagher in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Musicians, J. H. Meyers, vice S. J. Tully. Ladies' Tailors, Mr. Hackmann, vice O. Anderson. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From the Olympus Parlor, No. 189, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, stating that their Drum Corps was open for engagements for Labor Day. Order to show cause and restraining order, H. Aver versus the Labor Council et al. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—From the Outdoor Art League, providing for a children's playground and a playground amendment to the charter. From Miss L. A. Craighan, of the Nurses' Alumnae, with reference to the proposed hospital amendment to the charter. *Referred to the Executive Committee*—Application and copy for a franchise over certain streets in the City and County of San Francisco, by John J. Egan. Application for a boycott against McRoskey Mattress Sanitary Bedding Company, from the Upholsterers' Union.

REFERRED TO STRIKE COMMITTEE—From the Ship Joiners' Union No. 21, with reference to the strike assessment.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Boot and Shoe Workers—Business good. Electrical Workers—Business good. Garment Workers—Business fair. Typographical Union No. 21—Will give picnic on September 15th, at Fairfax Park. Laundry Drivers—Business fair. Retail Clerks—Don't patronize any stores keeping open after 6 p. m. Milk Wagon Drivers—Business good under the circumstances.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1—That the application for a boycott on the Market Street firm be laid over one week, and that the Secretary in the meantime assist Bro. Matheson in getting the janitors into the union. 2—That in order to avoid complications in the Labor Council Hall Association, three trustees be elected to serve as custodians of the stock in the Hall Association, such trustees to serve at the pleasure of the Council. Report of the Committee adopted.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Report received as progressive.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Submitted the following report with reference to the test case of the Primary Registration Law:

"Your Law and Registration Committee, according to instructions, brought a test case of the 1907 Primary law before the Supreme Court. Notwithstanding the unanswerable arguments brought by our counsel, Mr. Shortridge, the court decision upheld the law.

"This was a severe disappointment to your committee as well as to our attorney who was confident of a decision denying the validity of the law attacked. Herewith find letter and bill from Mr. Shortridge, also copies of application and argument brought before the court. All of which is respectfully submitted.

"G. B. BENHAM,
"JAS. BOWLAN.

Committee also reported that a representative of the Nurses' Alumnae visited the Committee with reference to the proposed amendment to the charter governing a Hospital Board.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—Reported progress.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—The following members were nominated for trustees of the Labor Council Hall Association: Chas. Schuppert, A. J. Gallagher and J. A. Kelly. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Council for the three nominees. Secretary cast the vote in favor of Bros. Schuppert, Gallagher and J. A. Kelly for Trustees of the Labor Council Hall Association. The chair declared Bros. Schuppert, Gallagher and Kelly elected.

NEW BUSINESS—Communication and resolution

from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, No. 34, was read and committee from the Telegraphers was given the floor to explain their position and the resolution. Moved and seconded that the Council adopt the resolution. Amendment, that the Council extend its sympathy to the Telegraphers' Union and that the Secretary send copies to the affiliated unions. Previous question ordered. On motion, the amendment was lost. The original motion carried and the resolution adopted. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send copies of the resolution to the affiliated unions and request them to order the Telegraphers what moral and financial assistance they can in their struggle.

Following is the letter sent to affiliated unions concerning the Telegraphers' strike:

"DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The Council at its last meeting, on request of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, adopted a resolution pledging the Labor Council to request its affiliated unions to refuse to lend aid or comfort to the Western Union Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, the Associated Press, and all other telegraph companies or telegraphers working during this struggle not having a written contract with the Commercial Telegraphers of America, and also to ask the affiliated unions to lend the Commercial Telegraphers any other moral and financial assistance which they may feel able to do.

"The Commercial Telegraphers of North America are struggling against one of the most gigantic combines in this country, and it is absolutely necessary that support be given them so that an amicable adjustment and agreement may be entered into between the national organization of the Commercial Telegraphers and the foregoing telegraph and cable companies. And the Council feels that the success of the Telegraphers means very much to the labor movement of this country, and therefore urges prompt and active support in their behalf."

RECEIPTS—Cemetery Employees, \$4; Press Feeders, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$10; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Broom Makers, \$2; Milk Drivers, \$8; Gas Workers, \$8; Sailors, \$20. Total, \$68.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; Stenographer, \$20; postage, \$2; horse and buggy, \$18; Samuel M. Shortridge, \$265.61. Total, \$335.61.

Adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

GEO. W. BELL, Secretary pro tem.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters:

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

H. Hertz, barber shop, 16 Eleventh street.

The iron molders of St. Louis accepted a 15 per cent. per day increase in wages offered by the employers in place of 25 cents demanded.

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The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on August 20, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Mr. F. H. Lockwood was admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. W. H. Atherley of Local No. 126, Lynn, Mass., T. Hutchings of No. 20, Denver, and A. S. Less of No. 153, San Jose, were admitted on transfer. Application for membership was received from Mr. A. V. Wepfer, and was laid over one week. The membership on transfer of Mr. C. A. March of No. 189, Stockton, was annulled for failure to comply with Federation law.

The following named members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: R. Atkins, D. C. Bush, G. B. Bramhall, Mrs. L. Brown, L. E. Burrows, P. Frederick, Miss F. B. Howard, A. F. Johannsen, P. Kedro, and A. Weiss.

The death of Peter Johannsen, a member of the M. M. P. U., from the inception of the organization, occurred at his late residence, No. 1011 Buena Vista Avenue, Alameda, on August 16. The deceased member was until lately one of the most active members of the union, and had served for many years on the Executive Board of the local. His health had not been good for the past few years, and death was due to organic affection of the liver. The funeral was held on Sunday, August 18, under the auspices of Local No. 6, the union funeral band of 30 pieces being in attendance.

President David Wolf of Local No. 189, Stockton, has lately been re-elected President of the Stockton Central Labor Council. The selection of President Wolf for the office speaks well for the judgment of the delegates representing organized labor of Stockton, and congratulations addressed to the incumbent and those responsible for his election are equally in order.

The alterations commenced some time ago on the permanent headquarters of Local No. 6 (No. 68 Haight street) are fast approaching completion, and the premises will be again occupied by the organization about the end of the present month. The upper two floors of the building will be devoted to the use of the membership, and the ground floor, consisting of two halls, will be rented to societies desiring the use of halls for regular meetings. As the location is regarded as being very desirable, and the arrangements will be thorough in every respect, the indications are favorable to a successful tenure and maintenance of headquarters of the M. M. P. U. at No. 68 Haight street for a lengthy period to come.

Members are notified that the weekly strike assessment of 25 cents per member—whether resident or non-resident—unless excused therefrom by the Board of Directors, is still in effect. Payments must be made in cash to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Harry Menke, 135 Gough street.

A PERMANENT FACTOR.

Experience demonstrates that organized labor is able to secure consideration for its membership, improve conditions under which they work, safeguard their rights, enlarge their privileges, prevent injustice, command for them better wages—which is only saying that it obtains a juster share of the wealth which they help to create—and by doing all this, organized labor enables the masses to participate in the prosperity of our times and the increased blessings of our age and civilization. Shall we deny that such results are good? Shall we say that such achievements are not desirable? I will not. I believe in organized labor. It is here as a permanent factor in our modern industrial life, a force that must be reckoned with.—Hon. B. H. Roberts.

In England there are 1,153,185 male persons engaged in the work of agriculture; 937,482 miners, 631,944 clerks and shop assistants. Next in numbers comes the mill hands, 594,742.



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LABOR AS A WORLD POWER.

ROBERT BURTON BRUCE IN "THE CARPENTER."

"Enjoying more comforts, happier homes, the children on the playground with smiling faces, getting them the education they should have, and is so necessary to make them good American citizens—by doing thus, making this world of ours what it should be—grander and greater. Yes, let us bend our energies to a longer, wider, deeper extent than we have in the past to bring about these conditions."—*William D. Hudber, President United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America.*

"To be thoroughly successful, we must establish more friendly relation, one with another, forget the past, be more generous, liberal and broad-minded, help each other to do better, nobler things, gain better conditions and leave our footprints clear and distinct on the sands of time."—*Frank Duffy, General Secretary United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America.*

Only in the higher life do we find inspiration; and when men toil with their brain to beautify and better that life that their fellow-man may enjoy it in all its dispensations, are we drawn irresistibly to them. As we listen to or read their words, look upon their deeds, and find them brilliant and sublime in their purity and purpose, we rejoice and accept them as our criterions, sighing should they err, and the error be of the head and not of the heart; to them goes our sympathy and pity. They and we are, then, human.

It has been charged that Labor, in its unified form, wages its warfare more by mob power than by pen force; more by tyrannical command than by clear, intelligent, forceful persuasion. Yet how void of truth and honor the charge is, may be seen in our inspiration and in reason's resentment of the insult as it points with pride to some of the brainiest of men to be found in any land as leading the cause of organized labor and its various bodies—the unions.

Heretofore labor has been forced by inefficient and vacillating rulers, prejudiced courts, associated capital, the expenditures of vast sums of money and an undisturbed conspiracy with hirelings and vagrant men, to united—occasionally passionate—action to maintain an independence, governments of its own affairs and its rights as a factor in the industrial world. In doing this it has appealed only to right and reason, not to mad passion, perfidy or prejudice.

However, there never was, and there never will be, an army or a cause so fortunate as to escape mismanagement, stupidity and misrepresentation on the part of some one or more of its rank or file, and neither labor nor its unions are exceptions to this dangerous possibility, for Benedict Arnolds, Booths and Tweeds are still in the land; yet no fair-minded man will say or believe laboring men, in their entirety, are of such kind. Labor, skilled or unskilled, never conceived organization in the union form, as a means to destroy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," or property or privileges or just and equal rights; rather has it grown brighter and better, more intelligent, skillful and scientific by utilizing the unions as aids in removing the present era, so resplendent with polish and perfection from the centuries that we read were dark with rudeness and roughness and unserviceable, profitless productions. Today, the labor we know as unionized labor, is appealing to and employing broader thought, wiser judgment, riper experience and more pacific and impartial measures and methods, contrasting its course with that which would have the workingmen back into the degrading slavery of the past. Thus are its leaders garbing their character, as its representatives and as representative men, in robes befitting an honest and just cause and the noblest advocates of civil, moral, political and industrial reform and national and international peace and prosperity; and pertinently it may be asked if it would not be wise to support them in urging upon The Hague congress and all governments the justness and justice of a full and fair consideration of labor's claims and rights as against the oppression and depression that is being thrown upon the laboring man by the forces which are piling up millions as the toiler struggles to save dollars. If carefully and calmly made, is it not safe to assume, if not to feel assured, that the

public will consent to no rejection of labor's proposals lest the menace be greater, the discontent wider, disaster more serious and defiance possible and beyond control? It would not be long, then, till the fact would develop that in labor another world power had risen to regency with a potency neither mean nor to be despised, and not to be further confined, in its influence and strength, to mere mechanical and physical toil: indeed, this development is being seen running through the almost innumerable channels of thought and expression which are calling upon all nations for systems of civil and political government more liberal and enlightened, for relations among them firmer and more amicable, for adjustments of differences between labor and capital and for a freer correlation between rulers and the ruled.

Apparently every proposition has a spirit conducting and promoting peace where or by what or whomsoever menaced or disturbed. Very naturally, the impression obtains that the undercurrent is also unobstructedly along a perfectly smooth and placid bed and that the surface is so delightfully calm and safe that the Ship of Hope may triumphantly ride upon the bosom of the stream, furling the beautiful white flag of peace as it sails on upon its mission well laden with assurances of universal prosperity and bounteous provisions for all the needs and necessities of life. The spirit that never doubts sincerity is, indeed, a noble one; still, it should not be chided if, on the surface condition of affairs, it throw aside the generous impulse and credential a disposition to note an absence of unanimity among the powers and an effort on the part of some thwart, with the aid of cunning parliamentary diplomacy, the real and purer ends of those propositions which directly concern the common people, and to cloud, by amendments, their clearness, and, finally, to relegate all to memory as "undesirable" measures or not serviceable to capital and imperial purposes.

In certain countries the pen that has courage enough to express itself under its own identity is constantly in peril of imprisonment or banishment, and, not unlikely death. Censorship commands the latitude of expression, and rulers dare not espouse, discuss or permit discussion of any matter, cause, class or condition wherein lurks a liability to excite advance thought, an enlargement of personal privileges or the power of the people to become dangerous or defiant. This has been said of the present ruler of Russia, whose empire, however, is not yet passing out of existence as one of the nations of the earth or world powers. He was for peace before the war that recently forced him within his own doors. Events prior to, during and since that war, seem to prove his desire was more crafty and pretentious than honest and sincere. Through his Fabian policy he possessed himself of foreign domain and added it to his already large empire, evidently hoping to strengthen his hold upon the latter under a sequential intimation to his subjects that the acquisition should be a broader field for their industries, his subdolency almost proving more disastrous to himself than to his people, whose power today is more dangerous to him than his sway was to them when they dreaded it as absolute. Quiet now in his weakness, he plays for time to renew his strength as he realizes, just what other ruling heads are realizing, that the people are more concerned about securing less hardships and more comforts of life than they are in personal government or regency. People generally are not disposed and have not been educated to look upon Russia as a field for or of skilled labor, or as a nation which has advanced or is advancing in mechanical and manufacturing excellence; nevertheless she should accord those rights and further those interests which labor is fairly entitled to by giving them substantial recognition and elevation, neither of which they have yet received, though both are still being contended for with all the vitality and energy of labor's leaders.

However, Russia is not the only country where labor has fought and is fighting deception, or where



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its voice, and that of the common people, is heard in just complaint. In application, the condition is general, as every man, woman and child, who is struggling, under hard toil and pinching wages, for the sustenance of life, is distressingly affected, and has grievously a right to demand measures insuring fair prosperity and permanent peace to the industrial world.

It is this unsettled state that is giving to labor and its leaders and bodies a prominence as one of the causalities, urging more harmonious relationship between considerate capital and liberal and united industry, and between those elements and governments not influenced or controlled by grasping syndicates, trusts and corporations, elements which are driving the workingman to want and into a state of indigence, slowly but surely tending to affect all classes and conditions.

Clearly it is this prominence that is turning the tide of popular approval to labor's efforts to secure fairer remuneration and reasonable physical relief for its skill, its industry and its value. So vitally important are these efforts to the manufacturing, commercial and productive interests of all countries that nothing should be permitted, by either the people at large or separate or united labor, to go unnoticed or neglected lest the antagonisms that are against so righteous a cause should gather strength to defeat them and lead labor into position serviceable to biased and prejudiced courts as implicating evidence of conspiracy destructive to welfare and common interest of the people. Nor should the fact escape notice that wily rulers and their pliant diplomats and ministers have used and are using the charge that labor is domineering in its demands for higher wages and shorter hours of toil, which, if acceded to, would increase the cost of production and, indirectly, that of living, thus dissipating the very means upon which hope of peaceful, prosperous times may be built. No very keen scent is necessary to trace the hole of this rodent of a charge; its age is sufficient, but it is, nevertheless, in service as a shield for the underlying purpose and design of retaining despotic absolutism over people and property and personal, political and financial supremacy. Where this deception obtains, requires no "strenuous" exploration, though probably it is more defined in its exact location in countries where the choice of people changes their government at re-current elections.

HOW TO MANAGE STRIKERS.

Chicago's chief of police, George M. Shippey, manages strikers by forbidding them the simple and legally established right of peaceable intercourse with men coming to take their places. It is evident that he does this not in the interest of the men who might be thus approached. If it were to protect them from peaceable communications, he would order their protection upon their demand, and not upon the demand of their employers. He does it, in fact, for the protection not of non-union men against violence, but of employers against desertion by these men. The employers' business interest, not the employees' personal rights, is what he seeks to conserve. Much more simply and effectively do they enforce this kind of serfdom in Texas, where the combined employers are advantaged by the fact that the labor question is also a race question. The Negro cotton pickers near Brennan, Tex., says a New York *Sun* dispatch of the 9th, "organized themselves into what they called a union league for the purpose of raising the price for picking cotton. A committee of eight was appointed to wait on the farmers and demand that the price be increased from 60 cents for 100 pounds to 75 cents. The committee called upon only one farmer. They were met there by a number of white men, who took charge of them and gave each a severe whipping. The league has disbanded and the farmers are still paying 60 cents a 100 pounds for picking cotton." How much more effective than the method by which Busse's chief of police is paying election debts to corporations, is the Texas method of "keeping labor in its place."—*The Public.*

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

The charges filed by the Department of Justice against the American Tobacco Company and its subsidiary companies are voluminous, which prevents us, says the *Cigar Makers' Journal*, owing to our limited space, from publication in full. We shall, however, from time to time, publish such facts as are most interesting to the cigar trade, and which will throw additional light upon its ramifications and line of business.

In the company and its doings, in which we all are most interesting to the cigar trade, and which American Cigar Company. Next to it is the United Cigar Stores Company, as the chief distributor to the consumer in the large cities of the country. We mention here a few of the corporations controlled by one of the greatest monopolies in the world:

The United Cigar Stores Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at New York City. Its issued capital stock is \$1,650,000.00; preferred stock, \$750,000.00; common stock, \$900,000.00; bonded indebtedness on January 1, 1907, \$2,850,000.00.

The International Cigar Machinery Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Its capital stock is \$10,000,000.00.

The American Stogie Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, carrying on business in the southern district of New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Its issued capital stock is \$11,855,000.00; pre-

The American Cigar Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, carrying on business in the southern part of New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Its issued capital stock is \$20,000,000.00; preferred stock, \$10,000,000.00; common stock, \$10,000,000.00; guaranteed gold notes outstanding, \$10,000,000.00.

The Crescent Cigar and Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Louisiana, with offices at New Orleans, La. Its capital stock is \$20,000.00.

The R. D. Burnett Cigar Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Alabama, with offices at Birmingham, Ala. Its issued capital stock is \$15,000.00.

The Cliff Weil Cigar Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Virginia, with offices at Richmond, Va. Its capital stock is \$50,000.

The Federal Cigar Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, with offices at No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Its issued capital stock is \$250,000.00. The factory is in Lancaster, Pa.

The Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, with offices at No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Its issued capital stock is \$1,799,600.

The production of the American Cigar Company in 1906, consisting of cigars, cheroots, tobies, and stogies, amounted to 747,135,000, which is 10 per cent and a fraction of the entire production of the country.

The joint convention of the United Mine Workers of America and the operators representing every mine in Wyoming has reached an agreement which means permanent peace in the Wyoming coal fields. The terms of the settlement include an eight-hour day; a wage increase approximately 20 per cent. more for eight hours than formerly was paid for ten hours, and an improvement in the working conditions all along the line.

The convention of the Ironmolders' Union of North America concluded its sessions at Philadelphia on August 9. President Joseph Valentine and the other officers were re-elected by unanimous vote.

Ask for union-stamped shoes; accept none other.

Smoke only union-label cigars and tobacco.

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UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

Published by authority of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)
American Machinist, (W.)
American Museum Journal, (M.)
American Printer, (M.)
Automobile Topics, (W.)
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)
Century, The, (M.)
Christian Advocate, (W.)
Country Life in America, (M.)
Critic and Literary World, (M.)
Delineator, (M.)
Designer, (M.)
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)
Forum, (Q.)
Garden Magazine, (M.)
Gentlewoman, (M.)
Homiletic Review, (M.)
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)
Literary Digest, (W.)
Marine Engineering, (M.)
McClure's, (M.)
Modern Review, (M.)
My Business Friend, (M.)
Nautical Gazette, (W.)
Navy League Journal, (M.)
New Idea, (M.)
Paragon Monthly.
Photographic Times, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power Boat News, (W.)
Rudder, The, (M.)
Smart Set, (M.)
St. Nicholas, (M.)
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Typewriter and Phonographic World.
Vogue, (W.)
World's Work, (M.)

Boston, Mass.

Black Cat, (M.) Green Bag, (M.)
Modern Priscilla, (M.) Donahoe's Mag., (M.)
Columbiad, (M.) Profitable Adv., (M.)

Chicago, Ill.

Red Book. Rand-McNally's Books.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men and Women, (M.)

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)

Springfield, Mass.

Good Housekeeping, (M.)

New England Homestead, (W.)

American Agriculturist, (W.)

Farm and Home, (S. M.)

Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

Springfield, Ohio.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)

Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

JAPANESE KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at the Labor Temple on Sunday, the 11th inst., and was called to order by the President, C. A. Tveitmoe, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CREDENTIALS—From Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 5, for Jas. Stephen, B. Dewar and Andrew Patty. From Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 8, for A. F. Plum, vice C. J. Dawson. From Photo Engravers No. 8, for Chas. Essel, Jas. Combar and Andrew J. Gallagher. From Upholsterers No. 28, for B. B. Rosenthal, L. O. Fairbanks and A. J. Morris.

EXECUTIVE BOARD'S REPORT.

The Executive Board submitted the following report:

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League:

DELEGATES: Your Executive Board begs leave to report that your office received 839 requests for pamphlets and other data in our possession, the greater number coming from debating societies and eastern periodicals. One of these was received from Ernst Schultze Ph. D. of Hamburg, Germany. Dr. Schultze, who has been studying the Asiatic question for a number of years, writes extensively in foreign and scientific papers.

COMMUNICATIONS.—From the Department of Trade and Customs, Wellington, N. Z., enclosing Immigration Restriction Act and notifying the League that all Chinese were subjected to a Poll Tax of \$500; received and acknowledged.

From Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane and Cape Town in relation to the conditions of Asiatics in their respective localities and submitting restriction laws; received and acknowledged.

From Bellingham, Washington, furnishing the League with data as to the number of Japanese and their occupations; received and recorded for the use of the Committee on Publicity.

Encouraging reports have been received from the Leagues of Vallejo and Seattle, showing that our movement is increasing very rapidly.

The official report of the Bureau of Immigration for the month of June, shows the arrivals from the Orient as follows:

Chinese	91
Japanese	2,224

From the Canadian and Mexican border line on information has been received. Press reports, however, show a large number awaiting an opportunity to come in. A number have been apprehended and deported.

The League membership is showing a marked increase, principally in our neighboring towns, Stockton and Vallejo, the Leagues in those places practically having all labor bodies affiliated.

The income of the League is the same as reported at the last meeting, \$349.20 being the amount received monthly.

The President of the League has announced the following Committees which the Board submits for your favorable consideration.

Organization—Edw. B. Carr, Chairman; Jas. Bowlan, G. S. Brower, Ed West and A. S. Alexander.

Publicity and Statistics—Geo. B. Benham, Frank McGowan, J. J. O'Neill and F. C. Pattison.

Finance—P. H. McCarthy, Chairman; W. R. Hagerty, J. C. Williams, J. J. Field and Chas. Siskron.

Conventions—Republican, F. McGowan, E. B. Carr and J. J. O'Neill. Democratic, A. Furuseth, R. A. A. Summers and J. D. Nagle. Union Labor, F. Sullivan, A. Hulme and W. Stansbury. Socialist, B. B. Rosenthal, G. S. Brower and H. Lempcke.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

On motion, the report was received and all recommendations therein contained concurred in.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—The Committees appointed to wait on the Platform Committee of the Political

Convention were directed to insist on the incorporation in the platforms of planks demanding legislation to bar undesirable Oriental immigration from the United States. The Secretary was directed to call these Committees together at a reasonable time so that they may make their first move at the several conventions which will open the next city campaign.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion, and concurred in by the delegates, it was agreed that the League compile a new publication for the purpose of further educating the people on our subject. In this connection, the President of the League suggested that a special mention be made of the number of immigrants that have arrived in the United States since April last, and that the Secretary also make inquiry in the neighboring counties of our State and ascertain the present conditions in these localities, such a report to form part of the new publication. On motion, the suggestion and recommendation of the Chair was concurred in.

On motion of Delegate Bowlan, the Secretary was directed to notify affiliated organizations of the non-attendance of their representatives and urge upon them the necessity of being present at the League meetings. The motion carried.

GOOD OF THE LEAGUE—Delegate Steckmest of San Jose: "Mr. President and Delegates—I desire to give my observations in reference to the fruit growers' appeal for labor. In Santa Clara county there are two months of the year only when the fruit grower needs a large supply of unskilled labor, and nearly all of these employers are almost forced to employ Oriental labor. While this creates a migratory labor class, there is not enough work of other grades in the Santa Clara Valley to furnish employment to the fruit help during the remainder of the season and white labor is, therefore, not to be had for the orchards.

This, "Mr. Chairman and Delegates, is the dilemma in which the fruit grower finds himself for two months of the year. I desire to further state, Mr. President, that the request of the Secretary of this League to the League in San Jose for data will be complied with in a short time. While speaking on the subject, however, I desire to state that the Japanese in the outlying districts of San Jose are increasing very rapidly, but in the city of San Jose proper they are diminishing. We have succeeded in inducing the merchants and other employers of Japanese labor to dispense with their services and employ whites. (Applause).

"At a recent Bond Election, in which one bond called for \$25,000 for proposed additions to the City Park, known as Alum Rock Park (the largest part of which expenditure was to be made for a Japanese Tea Garden) this bond was defeated. The defeat of same was attributed to the fact that a vigorous protest was entered into by the people of San Jose asking the Park Commissioners to eliminate the Japanese Tea Garden. The Commissioners insisted upon retaining the Japanese, consequently, on the day of the election this particular bond was overwhelmingly defeated."

Delegate Underwood, a former grower in Watsonville, gave his experience in the employment of migratory white help and stated that he found it insufficient; that he was not able to get intelligent farm help until he was forced to employ Orientals. This, however, after a short time proved very unreliable.

Delegate Knight: "Mr. Chairman:—I desire to state that if Japanese labor were excluded, there would develop a class of white labor, and California would be settled by a high grade of European immigrants who would develop prosperously into a land-holding and land working population." (Applause.) "In my opinion, such migratory white labor that is insufficient now, would be compelled by a land-holding population to become very desirable."

Delegate Andrew Furuseth, Bowlan and the President of the League joined in the discussion and commended the delegates from the various lo-

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calities for the interest that they are taking in our movement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cash on hand July 1, 1907.....\$431 89
Receipts for July..... 385 96

Total\$817 85
Expenses for July..... 228 00
Balance on hand August 1.....\$589 85

Respectfully submitted,

JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
By A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

N. B.—Next monthly meeting will be held September 8th at 2:30 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street.

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM.

In the stress of the Japanese question and of the misunderstandings that it has entailed we have hardly yet had the leisure to realize that the problem is by no means confined to the Pacific Coast or to America, and that other nations are hotly engaged in a struggle identical with our own. That fact may be without bearing on the ethics of the discussion, but it has a very distinct interest of its own and is therefore to be warmly commended to the notice of our Eastern critics whose pleasure it has been to scold us for a policy toward Asiatic immigration which they assume to be peculiar to ourselves. As a matter of fact the problem is by no means exclusively Californian. It is now to be found wherever there are conditions in any way similar to ours. Wherever it has made its appearance there also we find a resistance even more emphatic than our own; and there, too, we find a public protest which is voiced by men of all shades of opinion and in every rank of life. We are willing enough to stand alone, but we could not do so if we would.

All this is shown very clearly by a book that has made its appearance within the week and that is entitled "The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies." The author is L. E. Neame, and he writes as an Englishman and without reference to the agitation on the Pacific Coast, except to identify the grievances of the British colonies with those of California.

Writing on behalf of the Transvaal, of British Columbia, of Natal, of Australia, of New Zealand and of Jamaica, he asserts that the question of Asiatic immigration is one vital to them all, and he warns the Imperial government of the dangers of the situation in the most impressive terms of apprehension and foreboding. He does more than this. He justifies his remarks by unassailable statistics, and he shows unanswerably that he has the overwhelming mass of colonial public opinion behind him. He advises that a royal commission should inquire into the whole matter, but "it would have to be recognized from the outset that the colonies would never agree to any lowering of the barriers now erected against Asiatic immigration." Let there be no mistake upon that score.

From the beginning of this book to the end the arguments are precisely those with which our own necessities have made us familiar. By the change of a few names they would be equally applicable to ourselves. Speaking of and for the colonies as a whole—that is to say, of an area very many times larger than the United States—the author asks: "Are they to become the homes of powerful white nations * * * or are they to be lands in which a diminishing white population is condemned to a hopeless struggle for bare existence against an ever-growing mass of Asiatics?" Incidentally, he complains that in England herself there is a failure to recognize a "vital problem calling for a practical solution." Those who wear the shoe know where it pinches, in spite of the supercilious apathy of London or of Washington.

The author quotes Sir Arthur Langley, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, who said "it is difficult to conceive any question at the present moment more momentous" than that of Asiatic immigration. It is momentous because "the Asiatic

invariably obtains a grip of the country he enters." He comes ostensibly as a coolie, but his object is to possess the land and its industries. He is always ambitious, and in Natal "practically the entire native trade has passed into the hands" of the Asiatic. South Africa already has a vast color problem to solve, as we have ourselves. The territory has 4,652,662 blacks. What, we are asked, is to be the future of these people if the land is to be filled up with Asiatics who will not blend, who can not be assimilated and who have the rooted determination to preserve their own habits and ideals and to persist as foreigners to the end of the chapter? That is the question that we also must face.

We have to remember that England is allied with Japan, and the author keeps that fact in mind without allowing it to embarrass him. He quotes from Ferguson's "Manual of International Law" to the effect that "every State has the right to regulate immigration to its territories as is most convenient to the safety and the pursuits of the country." Let there be no discrimination, he says, against color. Let there be no discourtesy or arrogance. Nothing more is needed than a recognition upon both sides equally that certain races do not mingle and are better kept apart. It is not a question of inferior or superior, but of natural law that can not be broken with impunity. It is a question of self-preservation, and in that there is a law involved that nothing ever can or will supersede.

Mr. Neave's conclusions are those to which all the British colonies have arrived, and it is sufficiently clear that they are identical with those of the Pacific Coast. He finishes by saying:

"An influx of Asiatics inevitably means, first a lowering of the standard of living for the white worker, and then his gradual elimination; it means that the country becomes of no value to the empire as a home for the surplus population of the United Kingdom; and in the end it means that it becomes a diminished commercial asset and a greater strain upon the defensive forces of England. * * * To encourage the Asiatic at the expense of the Englishman is a policy which can only end in the loss of the colonial empire."

As we have already said, we commend this book to the attention of our Eastern friends who persist in regarding California as the enfant terrible whose outspoken whims simply prove a recurrent fretfulness. It will be wholesome for them to recognize that if our complaints are a delusion we do at least share that delusion with millions of other white men who, faced by the same dangers as ourselves, use even more strenuous language and sturdily demand even more strenuous remedies.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

SHOULD HAVE THE SUPPORT OF ALL.

Union men and wives of union men: Can you so far forget the principles for which you are organized as to purchase a non-union product when you can get a superior article bearing the stamp of honest wages and just hours? Think it over. This is a serious matter. Think of the thousands of underpaid toilers all over the earth who know naught but toil and sweat from day to day and from night to night, and who have nothing in life but a miserable existence as compensation, and ask yourself why it should be so in this world of plenty. The union label is the balsam of labor's ills. It is the greatest and most honest weapon against unjust employers. Get it and stick to it.—*Weekly Bulletin*.

Edward W. Potter, who was elected president of the Amalgamated Butcher Workmen's Union to succeed M. Donnelly, has for several years been the first vice-president of the organization. He is at present president of the Utica Trades Council, and is reputed to be well versed in labor affairs, and especially those relating to the butcher business. Donnelly's retirement was due to failing health, caused by the assault a year ago.

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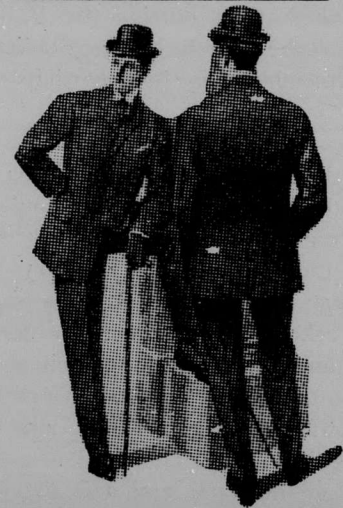
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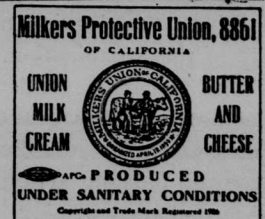
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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
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Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

Grand Marshal Casey has selected the line of formation for the parade on the first Monday in September. The signal to march will be given promptly at eleven o'clock. There will be no hitch. The Labor Council Committee of Arrangements and the committees representing the departmental councils are working in harmony, and every possible contingency has been provided for.

The City Front Federation will form on McAllister street, with right resting on Baker street.

The Provision Trades Council will assemble on Fulton street.

The Iron Trades Council will gather on Grove street.

The miscellaneous division will march from Hayes street.

The Allied Printing Trades Council will marshal its forces on Fell street.

All these Councils will have their rights resting on Baker street outside the Park Panhandle, and the march to the Stadium will long be remembered by both participants and onlookers.

Donations to the Labor Day Fund are coming in as the result of the appeal sent out by the General Committee. The contributions received during the week are as follows: Sailors' Union of the Pacific, \$25; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$25; Iron Molders, \$25; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$20; Garment Workers, \$10; Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, \$5. Those unions who desire to join in this good work are invited to notify the officers of the Council. The expenses will be heavy. There will be no source of income in the Park, and it is the wish of those in charge that the Labor Council's treasury may be spared any loss as the result of the entertainment in store for the trades unions affiliated with the central body.

The Barbers have decided to parade 700 strong. The first two or three rows will carry poles decorated in the familiar red, white and blue, thus leaving no doubt as to the identity of the organization.

The Amateur Athletic Association of the Pacific Coast has granted permission to hold races under its jurisdiction, and an elaborate program is being arranged. The Printers and Cigarmakers will play baseball after the literary exercises are concluded.

Will J. French and F. Zimmerman have been selected by Grand Marshal Casey as his chief aides.

OUR JAPANESE QUESTION.

When the navy of the Mikado smashed the Russian fleet off the coast of Korea, and Americans went wild at the news of this crowning victory, few would have had the hardihood to prophesy that in less than two years the United States would have on her hands a "Japanese question" of sufficient proportions to provoke war talk among staid statesmen and to fill with apprehension an administration that has proven itself a stranger to fear and the arts of obsequious diplomacy. The change of attitude within the past six months, if not kaleidoscopic, has been sufficiently swift and unexpected to prevent a lagging of interest on the part of numerous Americans who have their eyes on the shifting scenes of the Far East.

The conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War was followed in America by a period of enthusiastic adulation of things Oriental. With a fervor so ardent that its sincerity could not be questioned, we hailed the followers of the mighty Mikado as the "greatest people on the planet." Accepting as their meed our ministrations to their vanity, and basking in their more than cordial welcome, Japanese experts, philosophers and savants came to our shores to investigate, instruct and enlighten, while we looked and listened with a delightful appreciation akin to rapture. On their lips familiar words glowed with new messages, and their prophecies were received with a faith like that which swayed the votaries of ancient Delphi. While American editors were striving to outdo one another in eulogistic ascriptions to these "Britons of the East," a professor in one of our universities capped the climax by declaring, in substance, that the virtue of the white race is departing and that the palm of dominance in war, statesmanship and civilization is about to pass to the Mongolians, led on by the sun-descended Emperor of Nippon.

For all this praise and admiration there were obvious causes that need not be detailed here. They included our antipathy for everything Russian, our sympathy for the apparent object of Muscovite aggression and the fervor with which we are wont to hail the victor in a contest of arms. In spite of our Christian civilization and progress toward peace and arbitration of which we hear so much, we still love "the pomp and circumstance of war" and reserve our choicest garlands for the conquering battalions.

But a change at length "came o'er the spirit of our dream." A little cloud rose in the sky of Columbia and fair Japan. Both nations became conscious of the fact that there is still on the map the State of California. The Board of Education in the city of San Francisco decreed that Japanese children should be segregated, that they should henceforth attend school with their Oriental cousins, the Koreans and the Chinese. This action was taken without consulting the Mikado and aroused the wrath of His Majesty's government.

What followed is without precedent in the history of American diplomacy. Uncle Sam was seized by the beard, and his teeth were made to clatter with fear at a flourish of the mailed hand of Japan. Agents of our Government were hurried across the continent to urge the San Francisco board to rescind its action. The authority of our courts was invoked in the interests of Japan. The press of the East exerted its powerful influence to placate the Tokio government. The vials of wrath were poured out freely on the Californians and their fellow citizens of the sister Pacific States. Such was the state of affairs when the President sent to Congress his famous message. In this he said, among other things:

"Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on

their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the Union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, because of their efficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. * * * I recommend to the Congress that an Act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens."

The praise of the Japanese are set forth in the superlative degree and their progress "in every walk of life" is declared to be "a marvel to mankind." There are also deprecatory references to the Californians and the "mob of a single city," coupled with a declaration that under certain conditions the military of the United States would be used in behalf of Japan.

The Californians complain that the Japanese section of the message was cabled to Tokio before it was sent to Congress. Whether this be true or not, the sequel indicates that it was intended for foreign as well as domestic consumption. Less than four months after the delivery of this rebuke to San Francisco and eulogium on Japan, the President wrote to the Governor of California: "The National Government now has the matter in hand and can in all human probability secure the results that California desires, while at the same time preserving unbroken the friendly relations between the United States and Japan."

There was, at the time this letter was written, no doubt whatever in regard to what the Californians desired. They were resolved that the Japanese should be excluded from their shores as absolutely as the Chinese. Whatever may have been the President's earlier impressions, a more complete knowledge of the situation and a fuller appreciation of the menace of Mongolian immigration convinced him of the justice of the demands of the Californians, for on the 14th day of March he issued an Executive order, under the authority granted by the new Immigration Act, directing that "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada or Hawaii, and who come therefrom, be refused permission to enter the continental limits of the United States." It is said that there is a tacit understanding that no passports are to be issued to "laborers, skilled or unskilled," who come direct from Japan to the United States. The net result of the brief but spirited agitation is, therefore, the exclusion of the Japanese from the mainland of the United States.

The latest act of the President is a merited rebuke to that portion of the American press that has been teeming with abuse of the Californians and specious pleas for raising, at our western sea-ports, the flood-gates for the practically unrestricted admission of Oriental labor and Oriental civilization. The *Outlook*, which throughout the controversy has been constantly and consistently Mongolian first and American afterward, about the time of the publication of the President's message issued this gleeful editorial greeting in anticipation of the coming of a vast throng of the noble yellow race:

"If it be true that a bill may be introduced by representatives from California in the next Congress, demanding the exclusion of the Japanese from this country on the same terms that at present bar

the Chinese, the Nation will be face to face with one of the most vital questions ever presented to it. If California is short-sighted enough to discriminate against the Japanese and to sacrifice the capital of confidence which this country has laid up in its fair-minded and disinterested intercourse with Japan, and to turn friendly feeling into hatred, it will show the blindness that falls upon those who are bent on self-destruction, and we do not believe it will secure the indorsement of the Nation in so great an act of folly. We think it more probable that an agitation to shut the doors of our country in the face of the Japanese will serve to open them on more just and equal terms to the Chinese. The *Outlook*, therefore, will not be sorry to see the issue raised."

The *Independent*, through its news columns have been fair and impartial, has pursued an editorial course that has differed in no essential from that of its contemporary just quoted. It was thrown into a veritable panic at the first intimation of the displeasure of Japan:

It is among the possibilities that one of these days Japan may declare war against the United States; and in that case the Philippines and Hawaii—yea, and the Pacific Coast—would be at the mercy, for a while at least, of the Japanese navy. * * * If such a war should ever come—which God forbid—a war which would be mostly on the seas, it is extremely doubtful if with any force that we could command we could at its conclusion drive the Japanese from Hawaii and the Philippines, which they would surely have seized. Further, if such a war should be deferred a few years, China would almost certainly be in it with Japan for our coasts as well as for our island possessions."

The *Independent*, with characteristic patriotism, has us whipped before the war begins. This editorial was published in Japan, to the delectation of the populace. Later, when it became manifest that the Californians, backed by the entire Pacific Coast, were making a firm and telling stand for their constitutional right to manage their schools as they deemed best, and their moral right to exclude the coolies that were thronging to their shores, the *Independent* set up this truly pitiful wail: "It is still further humiliating that, at the command of selfish and prejudiced ignorance in San Francisco and California, we should be driven to ask Japan to consent to a treaty excluding the admission to our shores of laborers from that country. Yet this is just what we now see."

The coming of the Japanese coolie, it would seem, is the one thing devoutly to be desired, and yet that boon is to be denied the *Independent* and its numerous and highly respectable constituency.

In a late number of the *Outlook*, the ubiquitous George Kenan, in an article intended to reopen the San Francisco school question and demonstrate the superiority of the Japanese, quotes with great satisfaction an Englishman who says: "The Japanese are born civilized. We, Englishmen and American, are born barbarians. Most of us become civilized, but we elevate ourselves in youth by effort and struggle."

This is in harmony with much that such periodicals now especially delight in publishing. They seem never quite so happy as when demonstrating what a savage, degenerate and unrighteous people, with one or two conspicuous exceptions, we Americans have become.

The latest literary effort of the New York magazines to save the day for the Mongolians was signaled by a series of articles describing the ideal harmony and felicity that prevails in Hawaii, where Oriental children attend the American schools, or, rather, where a few American children attend the Orientalized schools; for Americans are distinctly in the minority, and their numbers, under existing conditions, are destined soon to reach the vanishing point. While these special articles, with "appropriate illustrations," describe conditions altogether lovely, the most interesting and illuminating of the series is the one contributed by William Inglis to

Harper's Weekly of February 16. In the statistics given it appears that out of 21,358 pupils in the schools, public and private, only 959 are Americans, and more than half of these are in private schools. This might lead us to conclude that the mixed public schools are not especially attractive to Americans; yet Mr. Inglis assures us that everything is ideally satisfactory. Hear him:

"In every school you will find the little folks of a dozen races working amicably side by side. Such a thing as race prejudice is unknown. * * * Was there ever such a heterogeneous company since Babel? Yet they are all fused in the great retort of our American schools, and they are coming out good American citizens."

Here would have been a good place to stop, but Mr. Inglis proceeds and inadvertently fractures his argument, which he calls "Hawaii's Lesson to Headstrong California," in the following significant admission:

"So much for the Japanese in the lower grade schools. Everybody agrees that no children can be more polite and agreeable than they are. The principal burden of the complaint in San Francisco is that parents can not endure to have their girls exposed to contamination by adult Asiatics, whose moral code is far different from our own. Whether or not there is reason for this complaint is not the question here. That there is such a feeling of apprehension among parents is readily found by any one who inquires, and it exists in Hawaii no less than in California. The Hawaiian school authorities long ago took steps to prevent the mingling of grown Japanese boys in classes with American girls."

It would seem unnecessary to comment on the concluding statement. It certainly confirms one of the chief contentions of the "headstrong Californians."

But if there is one thing more than another connected with the article that is calculated to arouse the disgust of the Californians, it is the picture of the Hawaiian schools. In the motley throng of little tots, scarce a white face is seen. It tells the whole story. Hawaii has been Mongolianized. Californians live nearer than we to those islands and understand perfectly conditions there. It was these that the editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle* had in mind when he declared that the people of his State were perfectly willing to have all questions at issue settled by constitutional methods in the courts and legislative halls, but rather than see their land become what Hawaii now is, Californians would fall back on the right of self preservation and appeal to arms.

The numerical strength of the races in the Hawaiian Islands and the inevitable tendency under unrestricted Japanese immigration are set forth in the following statement:

"Out of the total population of 160,000 nearly 50 per cent. are Japanese and 25 per cent. are Chinese, so that all the residents of American and European blood are included in one-fourth of the residents. This one-fourth, however, embraces also 30,000 descendants of the native islanders. It is an actual fact that today not over 2,500 persons of American birth, including American negroes, are citizens of the Territory. * * * The Japanese and Koreans are steadily increasing, both by birth and by immigration, while it is a question if the American and European population is even holding its own, for there has been a considerable migration of the Anglo-Saxon from the Islands ever since this Government took possession of them."

The situation there seems to be fairly satisfactory to the owners of large plantations who desire cheap, efficient and servile labor—who would be perfectly willing that the so-called lower and middle classes of whites should be eliminated to insure larger dividends on invested capital—who have no interest in the future of their race and small interest in the future of their country; but the Californians, who include in their ranks a comparatively large number of laborers, skilled and unskilled, who are interested in perpetuating on the Pacific Coast

American civilization and the opportunity that it has meant to the humblest citizen, and who have the object-lesson of Hawaii under their eyes, are not disposed to surrender or endanger their heritage for a new social order of the Spreckels type, with a few millionaires and their favorites in the van of swarming hosts from the teeming Orient. To them it is a question of self-preservation. For their attitude they have been roundly denounced by their fellow workmen.

Almost without exception the tone of the press of the Pacific Slope, while firm and unwavering, has been calm and dignified. The *San Francisco Argonaut*, after citing the attitude of New Zealand, Australia, the Transvaal and British Columbia, to show that the Pacific Slope States are not peculiar among Anglo-Saxon governments in their hostility to Mongolian immigration, and declaring that "we of California have been cheek by jowl with the Asiatic for half a century" and understand the problem that they bring, concludes:

"Again we say to the Eastern journals that there is no occasion in this question for a hurling of epithets or for angry discussions. Some of them consider it odd that California and Californians should seem at this juncture so extremely placid. The reason that we in California are calm in the presence of this crisis is: First, because we know that we are right; second, because we hope to convince our countrymen that we are right; third, that if we fail to convince them, we will, whatever they do or say, do what we know to be right."

The press of the Coast was practically unanimous in its opposition to the sentiments of the President's message on the Japanese question. The *San Francisco Chronicle*, a conservative paper that has usually opposed organized labor, was in substantial agreement with the labor organs on this question. Editorially criticising Secretary Metcalf's report, the *Chronicle* said:

"The most astonishing thing is his threat, on the instruction of an overbearing President, that if Japanese are molested the United States army will be sent here to do police duty. By what authority will the President send troops here to maintain peace in the absence of a request to do so by the Governor? Is he seeking to lay the ground for his impeachment? The threat was an insult, and it was utterly uncalled for. * * * The feeling in this State is not now against the Japanese, but against an unpatriotic President. From now on Mr. Metcalf will do well to stick by the President who can give him a job. He could get nothing from the people of his own State."

The *San Francisco Star*, in the course of an extended editorial says:

"We have never allowed any such interference by the most powerful of the European nations. We made ready for war with England over the assertion of our rather vague rights in Venezuela; we threatened Louis Napoleon with war unless he removed his troops from Mexico; we told Italy that the Federal Government could not and would not attempt to compel Louisiana to pay indemnity for Italians lynched in New Orleans and were ready to go to war to uphold the declaration. And now comes Japan with a preposterous and insulting demand that California shall modify her school laws under penalty of war, and the President of the United States berates us with a fish-wife's tongue and tries to frighten us with a bogey. He tells us that unless we yield to Japan's demands, the threat of war is imminent. Our reply is that war is a thousand times preferable to dishonor."

After intimating that the fear of the loss of the Philippines may explain the President's precipitate action the *Star* continues:

"There is a good deal of the United States not included in the Philippines. There are men and money and arms and ships here at home, enough to make Japan pay such a price for an attack upon our distant outposts as she will remember to the last day of her national existence. It is no boast—it is the sober truth—to say that this is the most

some spot, somewhere in the future, as a matter of simple destiny, the ways will converge to the point of inevitable conflict. The utter impossibility of even remote amalgamation renders the absolute supremacy of one or the other imperative."

An eminent Japanese scholar and sociologist has expressed the conviction that war between the two nations for the mastery of the Pacific is certain to occur in the not distant future. He inclines to the opinion that the interest of Japan would be subserved by a precipitation of the conflict before the completion of the Panama Canal. The undercurrent of comment in the press on both sides of the Pacific is far from reassuring.

While we incline to a more optimistic view, a reliance on the policy of reciprocal exclusion and a larger measure of faith in the efficacy of arbitration, it is well to recognize the fact that the Anglo-Saxon vanguard has reached the Pacific, where it faces problems, the issue of which may not be pacific.—C. B. Galbreath, in *Ohio Magazine*.

THE DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS.

REV. JOHN HOPKINS DENISON.

The storm center of our social and industrial life today seems to lie in this relationship of employment. It is asserted by many that Christianity has failed to penetrate into the relationship between employer and employe, and that this relationship is incongruous with that of Christian brotherhood. There are doubtless those who would be conscious of an incongruity if one of their domestic servants took a seat next to them in church. There are gentlemen who do not feel it proper to bow to the cook on the street, when they would thus recognize a woman of even inferior social position, who was not in this relation of employment. What does this feeling indicate in reference to domestic service? It is an important question, for by the last census one-quarter of the population of Massachusetts, 750,000 individuals, are engaged in domestic service.

There are also few of us who have not been inconvenienced by the struggle which is going on in the industrial world which manifests itself in strikes. One-fifth of the population of Massachusetts are engaged in manufacture, about the same number as are in the public schools. About 10 per cent. of the population are in trade and transportation. Only 2 per cent. are in professional employments. We see, then, that the largest portion of the population is affected by this question.

When we turn to the Bible we find that upon repenting of their sins the people asked of John the Baptist what they should do. He gave two rules to those representing the richer or employing class—first, "He that hath two coats, let him give to him that hath none;" second, "Exact no more than is your due." Jesus gave no definite rules in reference to this question of employment. He gave but one rule for all men: "Whatsoever you would that men should do to you do even so to them." He came not to alter men by legislation, but by giving men a new spirit. He knew that whoever truly felt the touch of his spirit and was converted from selfishness to love, would deal far better with this question of employment than any law could make him do.

Wherever men were filled with his spirit immediate changes resulted in their relations to their employes. Hermes, a Christian, and prefect of Rome under Trojan, on the day that his 1,250 slaves were baptized, gave them all their freedom and assistance to gain a livelihood. His example was followed by the wealthy Romans, who were afterward converted, one actually setting free 8,000 slaves. The poorer Christians did the same in lesser degree.

Let us seek to determine if the spirit that produced these results in the early epoch is still active in the relationship of employment today.

The employer of today very largely insists that the best worker shall receive no more than the poorest is willing to work for. It is asserted that labor must be bought in open market, and that all interference is wrong. The reward of the laborer by this method depends on the number of laborers who apply, and not on the worth of the service or the

skill required. If there are too few laborers they will charge more than the work is worth.

In the Boston colony in 1650 laborers were so scarce and wages so low that a law was passed fixing the wage. Today we find exactly the opposite state of affairs. There are too many laborers, consequently the competition for so many of them to work for less than their service is worth, until in unskilled labor they are forced down by the competition of men who have starving families to support to the very lowest possible amount upon which a man can keep flesh on his bones and breath in his body.

There is a limit below which wages cannot go. It is the death of the man by starvation. In this country skilled labor has been brought a good way above this level, but unskilled labor is perilously near it. There is no sadder commentary on the selfishness of human nature than the way in which the recently published book, "The Jungle," was received. It is a study of the situation of the unskilled laborer in America and the frightful conditions in which he is placed. The only impression it made on the mind of the public was a fear that some little taint might have come into their food. The agonizing struggle of the laborer passed entirely over their heads. The book gives an awful picture of a horde of men, ragged, white-faced, desperate, fighting with one another for the chance to endure the most frightful labor and exhaustion for a few pennies, because death is staring them, their wives and their children in the face. This story was perfectly possible in 1895. I question if it could happen today.

If any of you have seen the long line of good-looking workingmen standing until 12 o'clock at night to wait for a crust of bread; if any of you tried during that season to get work for some poor fellow who had a starving family, and witnessed the utter despair with which he returned each day when he had no work, and his heroic effort to keep up the severest toil when work was found, upon insufficient nourishment and when he could scarcely stand; if any of you have tried in behalf of such men to curry favor with politicians as the only means of help—you can realize the meaning of the situation and understand why men are becoming socialists. They live on such a narrow margin that the slightest accident is ruin.

When we consider that in one year 41,000 railroad employes are injured, we can imagine the frightful suffering that would result were there no agencies at work but plain competition.

Competition would be fair if the laborer had an equal advantage with the employer, but when he is under the lash of starvation, when it is impossible for him to move to a fairer market for lack of money, while his employer can import cheap labor over his head, competition becomes the most hideously unfair process that can be imagined.

The real difficulty is in the impersonality of modern industrial relations. The employer does not know his men and their families. He simply considers his own side. He knows the pressure from his stockholders. It is the manager and foreman who deals with the men. They know simply that they will lose their positions unless the work is done according to a certain schedule of profits. The whole work becomes therefore a great machine, a perfect juggernaut, crushing relentlessly the lives of human beings in order to proceed upon its way. The employer and employe are divided by an impassable chasm. Each is absolutely impervious to the situation of the other.

This is shown, perhaps, even more in its effect upon children. Here it is not merely a question of food, but of proper development, future ability and happiness. Because parents are poor and starving, children work.

When the factories first came in children were apprenticed to mill owners by the overseers of the poor, sometimes by the parents. They worked in stench, in heated rooms, forced on by blows from heavy hands and feet and instruments of punishment. Sometimes they were fed after the pigs and often with poorer food. They worked sixteen hours

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W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.
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at a stretch. If they tried to run away irons were riveted on their ankles. If they fell asleep from exhaustion they were ducked in cold water. This was the way the competitive system worked in Christian England a century ago. Thanks to philanthropists and reformers conditions are better today.

The conditions of women's labor have been scarcely better. The difficulty with the work of women and children is that their labor can be forced down to a low point because many of them live at home and work only to add to the home income. The result is, these people are brought into competition with those dependent entirely on their own work.

What is the remedy for this situation? Shall we give charity to these people? Many employers are putting in various charitable and benevolent enterprises. It is found that this only angers men, who feel they are unjustly dealt with. Shall we as Christians simply preach the gospel to them and tell them we cannot interfere with labor conditions?

The laboring man realizes that he is absolutely at the mercy of selfishness and greed. It is only through the labor unions that the workingmen have been able little by little to better their conditions. They have done many things that were unjust and many things that make the blood boil with indignation, but anyone who will consider their side will not be surprised.

Much fault is found with the sympathetic strike, but when you find a workingman who is doing well who will leave his work and go out with his wife and family to face hunger and want, simply in order to better the condition of some poor fellow-workingman in another employment, and perhaps another State, a man whom he has never seen, do you not here find a truer exemplification of Christian brotherhood than is found among most church members? Would you be willing to do the same to help one of your fellow-members?

There is one remedy which ought to be at once

insisted upon; that is, there should be established a minimum wage, below which the laborer cannot be driven by competition. That wage should be sufficient to enable him to live comfortably. This, however, is not a true remedy. What is really needed is that employers should be converted, that they should feel the spirit of Christ as those early Romans felt it, and then that they should come into personal relations with their employees.—*The Carpenter.*

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Judging by the outcry which has been raised in British Columbia some steps will have to be taken to restrict the immigration of Japanese from Honolulu to this country. So many have arrived lately that the labor organizations are protesting and demanding that some action be taken by the legislature, says an exchange. At the last session a bill was passed providing for a rigid educational test of all Japanese coolies seeking to enter, but the necessary approval of the dominion government was withheld, "for imperial reasons." This is another instance where Canada cannot act in its own interests because the British government does not desire to give offense to Japan.

The United States authorities are on the alert to prevent the smuggling of Japanese laborers into that country. In referring to the matter a Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says: "Newspaper clippings sent to the commissioner general of immigration by his agents at Vancouver, B. C., show that a serious situation has arisen there over the flood of Japanese immigration. The Japanese consul at Vancouver, Mr. Morikawa, is quoted as saying that the Japanese are arriving there against the advice of himself and of the Japanese consul at Honolulu, who warned them there would be no room for them in British Columbia. The Vancouver newspapers say the increase in Japanese immigration is due to discord between the Japanese hotelkeepers' syndicate and the Planters'

Association in Hawaii. The syndicate takes the Japanese to the islands and supplies them with work and quarters. The Planters' Association recently threw many Japanese out of work, and it is said the syndicate, in retaliation, threatened to send all of the Japanese away from Hawaii. The steamer Kumiric was chartered to send 1200 Japanese to British Columbia. Immigration into Mexico of Japanese from Honolulu has shown a material increase since the United States began to restrict admission of Japanese coolies. The immigration authorities are convinced the bulk of these Japanese hope to ultimately get into the United States."

The explanation of the Japanese government is that it is doing its best to restrict emigration from that country to Canada, but it has no control over the Japanese at Honolulu.

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DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke 2853.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 221 5th ave., Richmond Dist.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—J. J. Bacon, 419 Pierce.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 1211 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—R. Heinke, 460 Pacific street.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—F. Barbrack, Secy., 1741 Blake street, Berkeley.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Stuart st.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 1334 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Telephone Operators—Meet Tuesdays 10 a. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Meet 42A West Park St.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate Ave., Rooms 40-42.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor:

Food and Kindred Products.

Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Cigars—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

Flour—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries—James Butler, New York City.

Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Clothing

Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Bros., New York.

Corsets—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

Gloves—J. H. Gownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knapp Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Bulletin.

Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

Pottery and Brick—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

Cement—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

General Hardware—Landers, Fry & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Diston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.

Iron and Steel—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie

City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Holst and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

Stoves—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wood and Furniture.

Bags—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Furniture—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

Lumber—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Paper—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y. (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Wall Paper—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

Watches—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurburg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth—Thos. E. Gleason, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Posters—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

DOES IT PAY TO BELONG TO TRADES UNIONS?

In these days of money power, when the almighty dollar seems to be the principal motive in prompting the majority of men to action, the question is usually asked, how much is there in it? Will it pay men to do this, or do that? To join this organization, or to affiliate with that? And so dollars and cents appear to be the standard applied by most men in their every day life. We will apply the same rule to the question now under discussion. That labor unions have given large dividends to their members in return for the small sums invested in the shape of dues can be proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. It was by combination of the toilers that first enabled them to strike off the shackles of serfdom, and place their feet firmly in the path that led to liberty and progress. It was labor unions that dispelled the horrid nightmare which held men spell bound for centuries in the superstitious belief that some men were divinely appointed to rule, whilst it was the duty of the masses simply to obey—that it was simply by the eternal decree some men were born to unceasing toil, and to live meagerly clothed and fed, while others were chosen to live sumptuously in idleness and ease.

To labor unions we owe the shortening of long hours of toil, and many of the laws that unjustly oppressed the people have been changed through their power and influence.—*The Carpenter.*

In South Australia there is a permanent organizing committee established for the purpose of assisting in the formation of industrial unions. The committee consists of prominent unionists and members of the Parliamentary Labor Party, and they do not spare themselves in carrying on the good work.

Wood Workers of Detroit were granted an injunction against a local firm prohibiting it from the wrongful use of the label of the union. The verdict means much for the organization, as the firm in question can not fill its orders without the label.

Demand union-label goods.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (16) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (7) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (78) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (56) Gilmarin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (153) Golden Gate Press, The, 643 Golden Gate ave.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Comy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Storkwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.

- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 (41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

His Best Advice.

A very pretty young woman slipped and fell on the stone steps in front of her father's house, spraining her knee. She disliked doctors, but the knee finally grew so bad that she was persuaded to call in medical advice. She wouldn't have this doctor or that one, but finally she would consent to have called in a certain spruce-looking elderly man carrying a surgical case who passed the house every day.

The family kept a sharp lookout, and when he came along called him in.

The young lady modestly raised her skirts and showed the disabled member.

The gentleman looked at it and said: "That certainly is quite serious."

"Well," said the young lady, "what shall I do?"

"If I were you," he said, "I would send for a doctor."

"But can you not attend to it?" asked the girl.

"Not very well," answered the embarrassed man. "I am a piano tuner."

Keeping It Dark.

Perhaps the most unpopular man in the regiment was Captain Martinet; but, at the same time when Private Tomkins caught sight of him floundering in a swift-running river he forgot old scores, divested himself of his tunic, and sprang into the water to his rescue.

It was a difficult task, but eventually he managed to bring the gasping half-dead officer in safety to river bank.

"Tompkins," he said in tones of gratitude, when he had recovered, "you've saved my life. How can I show how much I appreciate your action?"

"That's all right, sir," said Tompkins. "Don't say anything about it, that's all I ask—specially not to the other fellows."

"But why not?" asked the astonished captain.

"Well, sir, if they get to know I pulled yer out of the river they'll chuck me in."

Obedied Instructions.

Christ Nelson, having been in this country only a few weeks, was slow in learning American customs, and especially the inscription on envelopes. One of his first acts after landing in Oregon was to take out naturalization papers. On the corner of the envelope, in which were contained the documents that

made him an American citizen, were the words: "Return in five days."

"Wall, I be har," he said yesterday, as he shuffled up to the counter in the county clerk's office and spoke to Deputy Prasp.

"What do you want?" asked that official, carefully noting the embarrassed flush on the Swede's face.

"Wal, it say on this har envelope 'return in five days,' and time be up today, so I ban come around."

When assured that nobody wanted him, he turned with surprise and walked sadly away, not certain whether he was naturalized or not.—Portland Oregonian.

Union Made Pants \$2 to \$5

with a guarantee—a new pair free if they don't wear

Wallenstein and Frost

Van Ness and
Golden Gate Aves.

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**Banners, Badges, Parade Flags
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Hats of All Kinds Renovated
Panamas Especially

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Next Sunday, August 25th, No. 21 will hold its regular monthly meeting in Labor Temple Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. The gavel will fall at 2:00 o'clock, and the business warrants a large attendance. As mentioned before, proposed amendments to the book and job scale will be considered.

The line of march and positions of unions have been decided upon by the San Francisco Labor Council's committee of arrangements. The Typographical Union will form on Fell street, west of Baker, outside the Park Panhandle. Members are earnestly requested to fall in line at 10:30 sharp, in order that the marshal of No. 21 may line up his sorts. Grand Marshal Casey has given notice that he will move at 11:00 o'clock if he sets himself in motion alone. There will be no delay in the start. Don't forget to be on hand. Elaborate preparations have been made by an energetic committee, and it is due these gentlemen, as well as the labor movement in general, that the oldest organization on the Pacific Coast should parade its full force under the new banner, to the inspiring strains of good music, in beautiful Golden Gate Park.

A letter from President Geo. A. Tracy states that last Monday morning, August 19th, he left Hot Springs for Chicago in company with J. M. Scott, S. T. Sawyer, Geo. W. Ryan and John F. Garvey. According to this, Mr. Sawyer has recovered from his indisposition. The weather was very hot during Convention week. Our delegation longed for a cool Pacific breeze to temper the heat, and a little of the occasionally-despised fog would have indeed been welcome. Hugh R. Moffit, one of the St. Paul delegates, dropped dead on August 13th.

The Laws Committee had the satisfaction of leaving the I. T. U. without a ruffled plume. All its recommendations—favorable or unfavorable—carried. Not even a comma was inserted or taken out. This is a record, perhaps, for printers, especially in Convention assembled, like to display their powers of oratory, and to agree in the majority with a leading committee speaks well for the persuasive talent of five of the gentlemen temporarily residing in Hot Springs.

Boston was chosen as the meeting place of the 1908 Convention. This is good news, for the book and job men of the Hub are in the throes of battle for the eight-hour workday, and the tendency of a gathering of representative printers is to encourage our people in their efforts to align themselves with the progress of the times.

Geo. L. Berry, President of the I. P. P. and A. U., addressed the Hot Springs Convention. He spoke ably, and assured the I. T. U. of his cordial good wishes and desire to do everything within his power to restore a proper feeling of harmony between printing trade interests. Thus we see another nail inserted in the coffin of the nine-hour day.

In the next issue of the Labor Clarion there will appear a detailed report of the business transacted at the Hot Springs Convention.

The printers have accepted the challenge of the cigarmakers to play ball for a handsome silver cup, donated by the cigarmakers. On Labor Day, Monday, September 2d, on the floor of the Stadium in Golden Gate Park, there will take place one of the greatest contest of ancient times. The writer of "Topics" was requested to select a team to represent No. 21. With a full appreciation of the honor bestowed, and a desire to see the cup part of the office furniture, the following nine gentlemen (and printers) have been chosen for the important task: Catcher, B. G. Ferguson; pitcher, W. M. Hinton; first base, J. J. Gerran; second base, J. M. Scott; third base, E. B. Anderson; short stop, A. E. Payne; left field, H. L. White; center field, J. H. McCrosky; right field, Geo. A. Tracy.

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OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.
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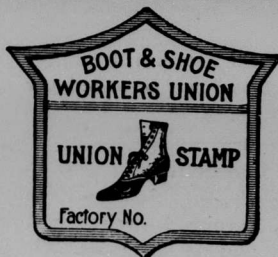
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Our terms are easy and we charge NO EXTRA FOR CREDIT.



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

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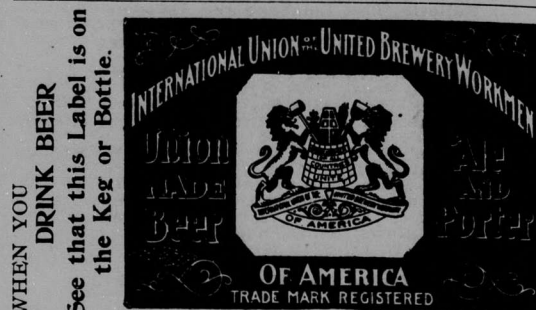
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Phone Page 1838

The Popular - - - 616 Sacramento